How To Avoid Replanting Corn

Sure Way to Increase Yields

By J. C. Hackleman, Assistant in Agronomy, Missouri College of Agriculture.

going to replant this year. Why not thrown out. determine row not to do any replant. The germinator may be prepared by

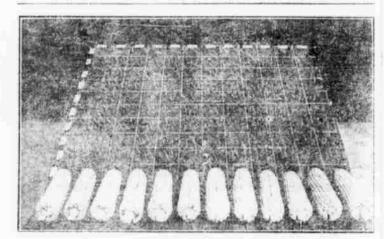
full and thrown into the crit in large nels are to be placed. quantities often has its seem injured. and Hamfore its germinatus power and five or ten kernels, preferally much femened. Even it this treat ton are taken out of ear No. 1 and most despited will the serm it will ten, are taken out of ear No. 1 and induce it and this means a systematic the field next sammer and a nubhis at booking time

formula: the germinating power of an ear of corn at sight by samply cam ining the same large falls this is a fair test it is not deposed and after is very marked on the corn attract in a fair in the left and number proceed that corn attract is a fair in a risk and allowed to dream to force the fair in the left and number from becoming the corn attract to dream in the corn in that way no risk in our allowed to dream to force the fair in section the cars and becoming the corners and grant the cars and weakened and will after tail to give. This process, so simple that it can much even whose the seria has the be performed by any boy twalve years

How much of your corn are you weak ears to be readily detected and

ing or planting over, and begin imme- making a tex two feet by three feet distrily to get the seed result. To and three inches deep (old pieces of prepare enough seed for fifty notes two by four scantlings make a good thate seed that will seem is a task outside framer. The box is then filled which will not take more than two with sand and holes are bored through days now, and it may save many the sides or nails driven in the sides times that amount or even a whole about 2% inches apart and string corn crop later. It is quite generally understood box. These strings will divide the that even which is nativesed in the box into squares into which the Ec-

The cars of earn are then laid out. pur down in square No. 1, kerneli from our No. 2 will be in square No. 2 and so on until all the cars are Many farmers claim that they de bested or the box is filled. The sand Is then wet down the box placed to car of corn at sight by scapty years a warm your and kept moist until



Germinating Box for testing 120 cars of Corn. (Note the method of tagging the cars.)

epocations of bolim allive when expure old, is of almost untell cause to the in the line theretes, existent that runnings of the state it slees will only the local and most research method place it in operation. It local been of determining the actual permination continued that the corn crop of this power of your cura is to use some sours is cut short in a least 20 per such germination box as shown in cent by poor seed which this germina

re illustration.

The time required to lest enough.

If this is true—that a 20 per conears to plant fifty acres has been loss is sustained each year, and does will scarcely be missed. The year that that is a very safe estimate

and to be not over two days, and seems from tests exceled on at the this time divided among five or six experiment station at Columbia this test is very simple. By pixeling a —the value of these little haves would small per in the lint of the ear and be almost inestimable With the acreplacing the number of the car on the age in corn that atimourl had last per, the record of each car can be year this germination test would have of couractely and the test will be more than \$25,000,000 for the tarm-ry valuable, allowing all dead or era of the state in a single year.

ECONOMY IN "ROUGHING" HOW TO

By E. A. Trowbridge, Assistant Pro- By A. C. Page of the Agricultural fessor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, U. of M.

hantes, and should be considered care- it is fully so long as it does not interfere with their working capacity or health.

The kind and amount of work to be performed will have considerable timothy and clover used as roughage, just double their number. Corn and bran, one half each, give good results, and may be used when doing ordinary farm work, but should be fed in connection with timothy. For light horses doing road work cornmust be fed in very limited quantities. Roadsters and drivers do very well on a ration of five parts oats, one part bran, and timothy hay. The proportion of hay should be comparatively

During the winter, when there is not much work to be done about the farm, the ration for work horses may be materially decreased. "Roughing" horses through the winter has come to be common practice. To be kept should be given a shed for shelter, out preferably one opening to the south. As a feed, it was found at the Utah experiment station that alfalfa alone was sufficient for maintenance. Well much milk to handle, it will pay to use cured clover hay with some corn fodder (stalk and ears) may be used, but a small amount of grain is advisable. coolers. Milk set away in a large can Timothy hay and corn stover is not or jar will stay warm a long time. For horses through the winter. They need best way is to set it in shallow tin protein, which may be supplied in the pans in cold water. form of some leguminous crop. Horses that have been treated in this way should be given grain and exercise at least six weeks before being put to

A pound of gain costs no more on a horse or mule colt than it does on man to select a farm in a district a hog or sheep. It will pay to raise more colts and better ones.

College of Missouri, University of Missouri.

Economy is a great factor in earing | Everyone knows that milk will keep for the work stock other than brood longer if it is kept cold than it will if warm How many however. know just why this is? The explanation is fairly simple.

Milk as it is ordinarily drawn, in weight in fixing the ration to be fed an open bucket, with particles of dirt During the summer, which is the sea-son of hardest work on the farm, a number of bacteria. These are of all ration of the highest possible effi-kinds, and some are harmful and some clency is practical. It should consist are not. One kind, the lactic acid bacof a comparatively large proportion of terla, grows faster than the others do concentrates. For horses doing farm in the fresh warm milk, and soon mul-work, core and onta half and half is tiplies in numbers. Every half hour, an efficient grain ration when fed with in fresh warm milk, these bacteria

Figure how many there will be in two or three hours if there are ten or pats are not available. Alfalfa in lim. fifteen thousand per cubic contimeter fted quantities may be fed to horses in the beginning. And this is a small number compared to those that may be in very dirty milk.

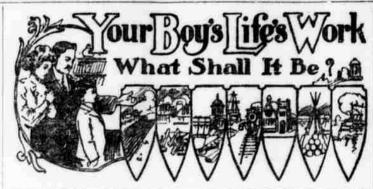
These lactic acid germs are not harmful to the human body, but they cause the milk to sour. They cat up the sugar which is in the milk, and change it into factic acid, from which they got their name. This acid is what you taste as the sour part in soured milk

The ourdling of the milk is caused indirectly by this first process.

The important thing about these bacteria is that as soon as the milk is cold they almost stop growing, and through the winter this way horses if it becomes very cold they almost die

To keep the milk sweet, then, it is necessary to get it cooled off as soon as possible after milking. If there is one of the many "aerators" which are on the market. These are really only a satisfactory ration for roughing a small amount of milk probably the

> Farm values in Missouri have increased 107 per cent in the last ten years. Prof. D. H. Donne, professor of Farm Management at the University of Missourl, advises the young where the values are increasing. Missouri seems to fill the bill



LUMBERMAN?

The popular idea of this occupation is far from the facts. It is a calling which includes every form of industry connected with lumber-from the felling of the tree in the woods to the sale of the finished product in the yard. Whichever branch of it your boy may choose, there is plenty of room at the top.

By C. W. JENNINGS.



HE word "lumberman," as it to used here, does not apply exclusively to the rough and often disreputable logging crews of our great forests That is but one phase of a

comprehensive and varied industry and least attractive of all to one who to ambitious to make for himself a satisfactory place among the success ful breadwinners with whom he comin contact.

The lumbering business takes in verything from cutting down trees in the woods to selling the finished prod act to the man who has a lumber yard in your home town, and there is such a great variety of occupations con nected with it that your boy, having decided that he wants to be a lumi man may refect life own line of all vancement. It is up to life in the be ginsius to say whether he would prefor to be an effice clerk, or to handle an as in the woods, or to pile board in a humber yard; or to be an engineer or a machinest in a mill or a salesman or a buyer or a dealer in timber land. No matter which branch be may choose, there is plenty of room at the top if he will only exercise a reason able amount of industry and stick-to it

Strictly speaking, however, a tum berman is generally taken to be the fonn who owns a sawmill and disposer of his product in large markets. There fore this is the department to which I shall devote myself in trying to show the steps that must be taken to reach a lofty place in the industrial world.

The biggest end of any business is the marketing or selling of the product, for no producer can thrive unless he can dispose of his wares profitably. This makes lumbering a sort of paradox; for the owners of the biggest sawmills, the most successful lumbermen are not always the greatest experts in the mechanical phases of their mills, the ones who know most about lumber production technically; but may be the ones so clever and experienced that they can so handle their shipments as to sell at greater profit than their competitors. Let us say that your boy, not caring much for mechanics, has taken up this line.

All that is necessary for him to do is to get a job with the lumberman in the home town. If you live in a village, so much the better; for then his experience will be more varied. He will have to help unload and pile the lumber and shingles that come in to replenish the stock, check all, according to board measurement volces, help in keeping the books of accounts, nesist in figuring up the price at which the lumber must be sold in order to realize an adequate profit, sell to local contractors and builders, etc. And for all this he will be paid what his employer thinks he earns, possibly \$30 a month or so. If he should be employed in a city yard he would get from \$40 to \$60 after he had acquired some ability.

It will require a year or so before your boy begins to realize some of the possibilities of his chosen lifework. He has been learning all he can about lumbering, of course, and will be a diligent reader of the lumber trade papers that come into the office, which will inform him of the proceedings of various manufacturing and selling associations throughout the country and conditions all over the field

This study is most important for thus he will be solving a serious problem affecting his own firm. If he becomes a student of freight rates and manufacturing conditions, he will find plenty of opportunity to use his brains to the advantage of his employer. For instance, he may discover that, through local conditions, the mill men in some parts of the country are overstocked with lumber and are willing to accept offers below list price. knows the freight rates from that mill to his own town. Thus a telegram ordering a carload of this or that may result in a saving of \$20 to \$50 or more, enough to change a close shave into really profitable business.

By the time your boy has become acquainted with the various kinds of lumber sold in your town and learned the fard business sufficiently well to able to handle all departments without any directions from anybody, unless he should prefer to stay until which he probably would be in timehe should go to some large railroad where he will find wholesale lumber. ing an important business, and get a job. There should not be any special timenity in doing this, for he will have met numerous lumber salesmen when he was in the home yard and will probably have secured their assistance in making the move.

Here his work will be that of clerk, attending to the volume of orders and involces and correspondence with mill men, railroads and retailers. If he is with a firm that has an extensive trade he will be doing business with all circle, for Storekeeper Jones had the parts of the country, from buying carloads of lumber and shingles in the states of Washington and Texas and Michigan and Maine, to selling it to and looked expectantly from the bill the government for a drydock to be to the wood-chopper. built on the Panama canal or to retallers in all parts of the country.

Continuing his previous habits of study, your boy will find here opportunity to exercise all the brains he posseenes. He will not only be in competition with the other offices in the city, but this competition will extend to the mills, as well as to the retailers; for it is quite as important to be able to buy cheaply as to sell for a high fig-Many mills follow the custom of loading cars with their product and hipping them to some transfer point on the speculation that there will be demand somewhere nearby by the time the car reaches its destination. wholesalers also do this, frequently having hundreds of cars in various parts of their selling district which may be divorted quickly to a yard or other buyer not far away, thus making a hit with the buyer on account. the quick delivery, and getting their money quickly.

Wholesalers also maintain the closest possible relations with mills turning out the kind of product they handle; some of them, indeed, having actual definite relations with certain milis to handle all their product. Thus, your boy, who is now a matured man of 23 to 25, and is drawing a salary of perhaps \$125 a month, will be chosen to make the annual or semiannual visit the firm pays to the mills, spending several weeks looking into manufacturing conditions and sign-

This gives him personal standing with the mill men and also a close knowledge of the general phases of manufacturing, cost, output, freight rates to various points, the probable production and its influence on prices, etc. Also he has been visiting the redealers that handle this lumber and knows just as intimately all their requirements in the way of prices, quantity, etc. So he has become the keen, able connecting link between producer and consumer.

Don't you see what a big future there is in store for him? Before long he will itkely start in a firm of his own, with an associate or two, one of them devoting himself to the selling and the other to the buying end. He will not require much money to do this, for he has established credit with the mill men, and can sell to retailers before he has to pay the manufac turer

From here on his line of work will be what he chooses to make it. As he has set out to be a real lumberman, with a mill of his own, he will look for opportunities to get into some manufacturing firm. This may come through an offer to be eastern selling representative of a large mill, placing all its product, and later on to go to that mill as resident manager of the sales department, the biggest end of the business, and, ultimately, by the time he is 35 or 40 he will have opportunity to be taken in as a member of that or some other firm.

Thus he becomes one of the important members of one of the largest departments of industrial life in the world, with the high social and bustness standing he deserves and abundant financial reward.

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Ever Eat Crawfish Soup?

We see in a newspaper an advertisement that reads thus: "Crawlish soup today." We would not object to trying it. The crawlish is a trim and clean little animal. Its habits are fine, and it lives a pure and happy It would commend itself as much as a lobster, for it belongs to the same family, and is certainly the more fascinating member of it.

The older boys didn't think of crawfish soup in their younger days, else it might have been one of the joys of life. Rummaging the little streams for crawfish would have been a favorite sport if the search wound up with a bowl of soup. We tried it once with mussels, but it didn't work. They didn't have the faintest flavor of an oyster. It would have been a great satisfaction, for mussels were plentiful in boyhood days.

Crawfish soup, fried mussels, and pawpaws for dessert might have been a sort of kingdom come to a boy before the war if he had only got on to crawfish soup.-Ohio State Journal.

One of the Producers. "You should endeavor to do some thing for the comfort of your fellow men," said the philanthropist, "without thought of reward."

"I do. I buy umbrellas inste

ANXIETY WAS FOR THE KEG

Overcharge a Small Matter, but Customer Did Hate to See Good Material Hurt.

Every nail-keg in the store had its cupant, the checker-board was work ing overtime, and mittens and mufflers were stuffed in bulgy pockets, as their owners drew closer round the big, rusty stove.

The door opened noisily, letting in a blast of the storm raging outside, and in its wake followed Rufe Blevins, a giant wood-chopper, whose good nature and ready wit made him a welcome addition to the store circle.

The loafers moved a little closer together to make room for Rufe on a soap-box, but he marched past the friendly circle, plumped an empty molasses-keg down on the counter and drew a stained bill from his pocket, which he held out to the proprietor of the store.

An expectant grin went round the reputation of never wronging himself by overweighing or undercharging. The merchant adjusted his glasses

"Notice you charged me for five gallons o' molasses last time I had this four-gallon keg filled." drawled Rufe. "I don't mind payin' for the extra galion, Mr. Jones, but I do kinder hate to have a good keg strained to pieces." -Youth's Companion,

CURE THAT CATARRH

Our climate with its audden changes is conducive to catarrh-which is a chronic infiammation of the mucous membrane surface of head-nose or thront.

One month's local treatment with Paxtine Toilet Antiscptic will convince the most skentical that Paxtine is not a paliative but a specific for all cutarrhal conditions.

Paxtino is a perfectly harmless antiseptic and germicide in powder form which contains all of the anthoptic qualities of liquid antisoptics, with other valuable cleansing, germicidal, and healing ingredients added

Just a little in a glass of water as needed-used as a spray and gargle, will not only remove the accumulated secretions, but heals the inflammation, destroys the germs of disease, and dispels the disagreeable odor caused by chronic catarrh

For sale at all druggists, 25c and 50c a box, or postpaid upon receipt of The Paxton Tollet Company, Boston, Mass. Send for a free sample.

Evidently an Amateur. "Getting ready for your suburban gardening?"

"Yep. I've got a spade, a pick, a hoe, a rake and some garden seeds, but I've ransacked the market and nobody seems to have any angle worms for sale."

No Girls. "You didn't stay long at Wembat's

country place." "No, he promised to show me the beauties of the neighborhood and then tried to point out a lot of scenery."

Well Known. Bloobs-Is Harduppe pretty well known in your town? Slobbs—I should say he is. He's so

well known he can't even borrow an umbrella.-Philadelphia Record.

Confirmed. Randall-Has a reputation for brav-

ery, has be? Rogers-Yes, with every one who has been his wife.-Life.

Wealth to a bubble that ac try to enlarge by blowing.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar coated, easy to take an candy, regulate and invig-orate stomach, liver and howels and cure constipation.

It's easier for a shiftless man to make friends than to make good.

\$3,50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAIN-ING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbiling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the foreheed and the back-of-the-head aches; the sutches and pains in the back; the growing mus-cle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; stuggish bowels; swellen eye-lids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the de-

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be giad to send it to you entire-ly free. Just drop me a line line this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-206 Luck Building. Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by re-turn mail in a plain envelope. As you will ee when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power. It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free-you can use it and cure your-

NOT ANNOYED, OF COURSE

Capt. Butt Was Merely Giving to Hie Friend a Few Philosophical Reflections.

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, the prestdent's military side, was called out of bed at nine o'clock one morning to answer a telephone call.

"Archie," said his friend on the other end of the wire, "I called you to tell you that I shall not be able to keep the appointment I made with you for eleven o'clock today."

Tim sorry," said Butt, his tone . tride chilly. Yes; it's too bad," agreed the

There ensued an ominous rause

You know," remarked Butt sententlously, "telephoning seems to be a habit, a bad habit, in Washington, People are beginning to issue their invitations by telephone. They 'phone on the slightest provocation. don't seem to know when not to telephone. They even get you out of bed to talk to you on the telephone."

"I'm afraid I annoyed you, and you're bawling me out," said the friend

"Oh; no!" contradicted Butt in a louder tone. "My remarks are merely a few philosophical reflections induced by the early hour of the morning."-The Sunday Magazine.

Consistent. He-I was born on the second of

She-Late as usual.-Life.

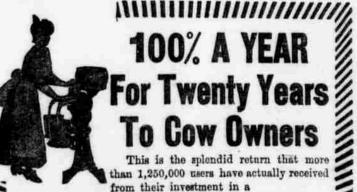
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rchaudise and patents, Dillict From THE NNEL, and save puring agent's commission, it is short time for 20 cents we will furnish a largest and only direct list of property or furnished, lockwilling names and addresses The DIRECT BUYERS' ASSOCIATION, Dallas, Tex.





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With the average number of cows a DE LAVAL machine

saves and earns its whole cost the first year, and continues to do so year!y for its established life of at least twenty years. There surely isn't another such investment, either on the

farm or off it, open to anyone having cream to separate. Why delay making it?

As for the first cost, if you have the ready cash there is a fair discount for it, but if you have not, under our "partial payment plan" you can seture a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that the machine is actually free of cost, for it will earn its cost and more while you are paying for it.

Be sure to see the local DE LAVAL agent before you buy a cream separator.

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